an Francisco.

TON & CO'S

ICA GINGER

its preparation containing in a highly ... all the properties of the Jamaica Gin... one of the most popular domestic remedies of the stomach and digestive organs ... ill be found invaluable to all persons ... debility, whether produced by fever or ... while it imparts to the system all the ... that can be produced by wine or brandy, ... from the reactionary efforts that follow ... of any kind.

excellent remedy for females who suffer ... nstruction giving almost immediate ... that so frequently accompany that

ate relief to Nausea, Sea-Sickness by ridin... ... by any ... illness, or other causes. It ... as an external application for Gout, ... ralgia, etc.

... everywhere, and at wholesale by ... CO., Agents for the Pacific Coast, San ...

jan14-6mdp

THAT COUGHING

... CURE, AND ... PAIN ... have tried every ... ly but the ONE ... mark, to ... all sim... ... ing, as you should be ... when after the hasty ex... have made of it by ... CURE, but

EWELL'S

onary Syrup

... ...

The Daily Oregonian:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

Trial of Davis. Chief Justice Chase and the State Rights Doctrine.

It is believed that the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason will begin at Richmond within a fortnight,—unless he concludes not to appear. He may prefer to let his good friends who have so prompt in offering themselves as bondsmen for his appearance, pay the $100,000 in greenbacks, rather than put himself in jeopardy by appearing for trial at the appointed time. No doubt he has been informed ere this that in the panel of twelve jurors who have been drawn to try his case, nine are blacks; and naturally the rebel chief would have some coincidence in standing for trial under such circumstances. His trial by such a jury would be a splendid illustration of retributive justice. In 1861 he took his place at the head of a Confederacy whose corner stone was human slavery; and 1867 will probably witness his trial before a jury composed mainly of those whom he sought to hold in perpetual bondage, but whom he now finds his peers, clothed with the rights of manhood and empowered to pronounce him guilty of treason. This world rarely exhibits equal instances of just retribution.

The Copperhead press in sympathy with Davis, one and all declare that for Chase to preside at the trial would be an act of injustice and outrage. For it is said that Davis has never done anything which has not a warrant in the principles which Chase has publicly advocated. In 1858 Chase was Governor of Ohio. It is stated that in a public speech he then said:

> We have rights which the Federal Government must not invade—rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority.

A Democratic paper lately published this, and inquired: "What has Davis ever said or done that transcended principles of Chase do not justify him in saying or doing?" If Chase ever —— the words he attributed to him, of which there may be a doubt since newspaper reports of such matters are not always the most reliable, it only shows that he was then a believer in the political doctrines of Jefferson and Madison. Certain it is that his early training was in that school of politics. Let it be conceded for our present purpose that in 1858 Chase uttered the doctrines attributed to him, and let us compare them with the declaration of the Virginia resolutions of 1799, written by Madison. The first resolution asserts that the powers of the Federal Government result only from a compact to which the States are the parties, and that,

> In case of an assumption of powers by the Federal Government not granted by the said compact, the States who are the parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

This is identical with that attributed to Chase while Governor of Ohio. Their meaning could not be more exactly alike if both were written in the same words. Now the inquiry is whether, in Democratic estimation, the doctrines of Madison's, which have always been endorsed as Democratic principles, fully justify Davis in all he has done. The *Herald* has said that the principles avowed by Chase,—meaning the principles which he is said to have avowed while Governor of Ohio,—justify all the acts of Davis; and Gen. Grant who only did that which he had a right to do, declares that Davis, in [illegible] the Union, was only acting [illegible] which [illegible] the rebellion. Every [illegible] for the utterance or support [illegible] Madison and the [illegible] party. And while the Democratic [illegible] to admit that their principles justify what Davis has done, they would do well to avoid [illegible] Whenever says that Chase was once a [illegible] in State rights, and that he cannot justly try Davis because the acts of Davis are justified by the principles which Chase has himself proclaimed [illegible] which Chase has himself proclaimed by the principles of the Democratic party.

[illegible] man was [illegible] by the Executive, the object being to [illegible] him the War Office. On his [illegible] he, as we learn by a dispatch of Oct. 7th, he expressed a disinclination to remaining in Washington and an aversion to undertaking any [illegible] like that of the War Department. He [illegible] that he could see no difficulty in serving [illegible] Stanton if he and he to be put into [illegible] with him. When it became apparent that he could not use Sherman for his own purposes, and that the hope of Adams with as favorable as Grant [illegible] he intimated that it would be of [illegible] advantage to his "policy" to put him in the War Office, and therefore did not assign him to that duty. Grant and Sherman are in perfect accord in regard to reconstruction, both sustaining the action of Congress, and anxious for the speedy restoration of the Union under the reconstruction law.

THE ANNAPOLIS CELEBRATION.—The ill feeling engendered by the manœuvres of certain Maryland parties to give a political complexion to the [illegible] at Antietam, has prompted a [illegible] inquiry to the manner in which the funds subscribed for the National Cemetery at that place have been used. It is well known, the main portion of these funds were raised at the State, the contributions of Maryland being [illegible] and yet the Governor and officials of that State seem to regard matters at the celebration that the [illegible] of three or four Governors of loyal States [illegible] shoved off, while they had been invited to speak and their names were on the programme. The [illegible] will specimen of the unfortunate [illegible] that was made for Cauly and Curtin, when the motion for adjournment was made by Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and how the indignant audience [illegible] a meeting at which those great [illegible] and others spoke their loyal sentiments. It is not necessary, therefore, that the States that were thus snubbed by officials, who are [illegible] to be yet not more than half reconstructed, should desire to have some light thrown upon other [illegible] connected with the Antietam [illegible] Governor Fenton, of New York, is the first to give his official attention to the affair. Our Legislature appropriated $10,000 in aid of the enterprise. A portion of this amount, says the Governor, has already been paid, but before approving the requisition for the balance, he desires to know what was the first instalment paid in has been providently expended, and in conformity with this desire he has appointed a [illegible] commissioner to inquire into the matter. Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, has also appointed a special commissioner for a like purpose. Should the Governors of the other loyal States conclude to follow the examples of New York and Pennsylvania, there is great probability that the monument at Antietam, like that other monument at Washington, will long remain in an unfinished state to call a blush to the cheek of every loyal American who sees it.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.*

VIEW OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—Speaking of young John Quincy Adams, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican* of October 24 says:

> He has got a drop of party Democratic blood in his veins, as the venerable Buchanan once boasted he had not; born a Whig and bred a Republican. It is only within two years that he has separated from the Republican party, and we suppose it was more just to call him a Johnson or Seward Republican than a Democrat.

About the platform the same paper says:

> The resolutions are sheep party flap-doodle, made to catch silly Yeomen and sillier Liberty men, work old fogies and wicked swindlers who are bent on contriving some way of getting rid of their debts besides paying them.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

OUR SAN FRANCISCO DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, which left Panama, Oct. 26th, where the connecting steamer leaving New York, Oct. 11th, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings about one thousand passengers, an unusual number of whom are ladies.

The new Catholic church of St. Peters on Columbia street near Twenty-fourth, was dedicated yesterday with the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, conducted by Rev. Father Pendergast and others. Father J. A. Gallagher will be pastor of the new church.

Joe Gunther, a native of France, aged 38 years, and by occupation a jeweler, was ordered to be sent to-day, for insanity. He thinks his wife is insane and has threatened to kill her. The physician says his insanity is caused by the softening of the brain.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock A. M. to-day, an unoccupied frame house was destroyed by fire, on Courtland Avenue, South of Bernal Heights.

Saturday afternoon, Delos Latin was found dead in his room. An investigation by the Coroner showed that he committed suicide by taking strychnine. He was 50 years of age; a native of New York, and leaves a widow and one child at Brooklyn, New York.

The San Francisco Art Association filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of the County Clerk to-day. The object of the Association is the promotion of fine arts, including the useful as well as the liberal arts. Capital stock, $100,000; divided into 10,000 shares at $10 each.

A Frenchman named Chaix, alias Ruffin, accused of having stolen several horses, saddles and bridles from citizens of this city, was arrested last Saturday by officer Ellis on the San Jose steamer then. He is accused of having stolen Woods & Chesman's horse and buggy from the city gardens some time since.

Health officer Powell reports fifty deaths for the last week.

Michael McGranagin was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to rob the poor box at St. Mary's Cathedral. Upon examination to-day before the Police Judge, the case was dismissed.

The great blast at Telegraph Hill was exploded to-day. Some 28,000 tons of rock were loosened and the hill shattered in every direction for one hundred feet from the mouth of the mine.

In the Reynolds habeas corpus case, Judge Dwinelle rendered to-day a decision allowing defendant to introduce proof of the circumstances attending the killing of Bradley. The evidence was very conflicting.

The Santa Cruz stage was upset Saturday about ten miles from Santa Cruz. The injuries inflicted upon passengers were only slight.

Bark *Riviera Belle*, from New York, arrived yesterday. She brings coal to Oliver Eldridge.

The Markets.

The shipment of wheat for October, to Europe, New York and China, amounts to 129,926 sacks, valued at $1,163,640. The shipment of flour for the same period, amounts to 51,125½ barrels, valued at $234,741.

Flour—Dull; nothing doing beyond small jobbing trade; quotations remain at $7@7 25 for superfine in sacks, and $7 75@8 for extra in sacks.

Wheat—Market remarkably quiet under a decline of 3c. to 4c. in Liverpool. Holders are more disposed to sell. Good to choice shipping quoted at $2 80@2 85, though parties are holding for higher figures.

Barley—Small sales at $1 60@1 85.

Potatoes—Stock large and market weak: Humboldt, $1 70; Bodega, $1 50@1 60; Pigeon Point, $1 70; Mission, $1 25@1 37.

Monetary.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday evening at 140½ sterling, 109½.

Legal tenders sold at 71½ buying, and 72 selling.

California wheat was quoted in New York on Saturday, at $3 20@3 25, steady; flour, $11 25 dull; Liverpool wheat market on the same day, 10s 9d; for California, a decline of 6d.

Shipping.

Arrived—Nov. 2d, bark *Milan*, 9 days from Port Discovery; brig *Crimea*, 8 days from Port Ludlow; schooner *Legal Tender*, 9 days from Steilacoom.

Nov. 4th—Bark *Wood*, 8 days from Port Discovery; lumber to S. L. Mastick & Co.

Nov. 4, 8:20 P. M.—The Western Union Telegraph Co's bark *Onward*, is telegraphed as coming up the harbor. She brings the remaining portion of the operators and employees of the Company from the Arctic.

Sailed—Nov. 2d, schooner *W. F. Bronson*.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

CORVALLIS, Nov. 4.—Two valuable mares which was stolen from the stable of and belonging to John Stewart of Benton county, were recovered at Andy Shaw's farm, in North Yamhill, on Saturday evening last. The thief was arrested by E. C. Bice and Chas. Stewart and brought in custody at Corvallis to-day. The victim is known as Thompson of Albany, and after receiving twelve well-applied stripes for doing so great an injustice to Mr. Stewart, after being kept and all expenses paid during a long spell of sickness at the residence of Mr. John Stewart.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia has said and done a great many absurd and wrong things in his day. But in a letter of his to Gen. Grant, written about two years ago, we find some sentences that are worth repeating. He says: "The chief consideration I have in the result of the war is that slavery is forever abolished." And again, "long before the war ended I had definitely made up my mind[illegible] to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had determined, if I could help it, my [illegible] should never be subject to the humiliation I have been subject to by the weakness if not the wickedness of slavery." Still further, he says of emancipation, although not approving of the mode of it, "I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to many of the worst calamities of the war, because I am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nations at either extreme, to tear loose from us a black idol from which we never could have been separated by any other means than those of fire and blood, sword and sacrifice." This is abolitionism of a strong type. Wise must rejoice in the progress and improvement of the freedmen since the date of his letter. It would not be strange if the remembrance of the John Brown affair had some influence on Wise's sentiments.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES.—My communication with the world is very much enlarged by *the Lozenge*, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Trochus' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer. N. P. WILLIS.

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will often give instant relief.

THE PROPRIETOR of the LAFAYETTE RESTAURANT takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public in general, that from this date, and during the oyster season, he will keep his establishment open at night until 2 o'clock A. M., and will serve Oysters and Suppers in every style.

PIERRE MANCIET.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—You doubtless remember that some time since the Portland Philharmonic Society gave a concert for the benefit of the poor of the city. Soon after the concert, the Society carefully considered the matter, in order to determine the best manner in which to distribute the funds realized therefrom; giving the whole amount to any one benevolent society that very strongly impressed, and giving it by apportionment to the several societies in our city was deemed impracticable, because unable to ascertain the proportionate number afforded the city poor by the respective societies. Investigation of the subject gave rise to the belief that Portland ought to have a benevolent association representing the whole city, and in which every citizen would feel especially interested. An association [illegible] such a basis that it would prove to be the almoner of Portland in the matter of supplying the wants and relieving the necessities of its indigent citizens; and a resolution was unanimously passed asking the citizens at large to organize an association of this character, and the sum before mentioned was to be paid to such association when organized. Considerable time has now elapsed without any action in the premises, and the society has decided to place the money where it can be at once used for the purposes designed, and to this end appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. S. J. McCormick, F. O. Schuyler, jr., and Jacob Mayer, to disburse the said funds, now amounting to four hundred and sixty (460) dollars including interest.

S. J. McCORMICK, President.

EDW. QUACKENBUSH, Secretary Portland Philharmonic Society.

The Committee appointed by the Philharmonic Society to disburse the proceeds of the Concert given by the Society for the benefit of the poor of the city, would state that they are prepared to take cognizance of cases of distress requiring charitable aid, irrespective of creed or condition, and will be thankful to citizens who will bring such cases to the notice of either of the undersigned.

S. J. McCORMICK,
JACOB MAYER,
F. O. SCHUYLER, JR.

Portland, Nov. 5th, 1867.

DR. C. W. COOL

Has Returned to Portland, and can be found at his residence on

Third St., bet. Alder and Washington.

Those who desire FIRST-CLASS DENTAL SERVICES might do well to give him a call. He is making a NEW AND IMPROVED VULCANITE PLATE; the nature of his improvement consists in lining the entire concave surface with fine gold; it makes the plate twice as strong and one-third times thinner than the common vulcanite plate. It also prevents the acids of the mouth from roughing the plate, and from turning it black, which is a common occurrence. On behalf of the company visited, the plates turn black after being in use a short time, particularly where tobacco is used for smoking. His new style of plate admits of a very fine finish on the concave or palate surface. His office is the only place where such work can be had. The improvement is his own invention, for which he has made application to the United States Patent Office for a patent. He has been making this style of work for the last two-and-a-half years, and has specimens of the work which can be seen at his residence and office on Third street. This work has given satisfaction in every case.

Price for upper teeth, $50; full set, upper and lower, $75 00. oct31dtf

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

Columbian Engine Co. No. 3.—Regular Monthly Meeting this evening at 7 o'clock.

AL. ZIEBER, Sec'y.

Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.—Regular meeting this evening at 8½ o'clock.

H. C. COULSON, Sec'y.

FIRE-PROOF, FINEST CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and every article for Gents' wear; doubtless to be found at ROSEN & FISHEL'S (St. Louis Store), where no man was yet known to enter the store without being satisfied. Ladies, too, are always pleased with Rosen & Fishel's splendid Dry Goods, and whom ever they return home from having made a purchase of [illegible] feel more contented, and satisfied that the St. Louis Store is the Cheapest Store in Oregon.

Buchtel's Photograph Gallery is the only establishment in Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do *all the different styles* of work in the art. Photographs from card to life-size. *The new cabinet cards, &c., &c.* Small pictures enlarged (retouched) from ink—painted in water-colors or oil by Mrs. S. J. Buchtel. Instructions [illegible] can be reproduced in this way. All negatives taken in this gallery will be carefully preserved, and additional copies had. I have now on hand a very large collection of negatives, the names of which are recorded alphabetically in a book for that purpose that can be seen in the reception room.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important pamphlet, embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotence or Virility: being a Short Treatise on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little Work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

oct22d2m2p

DIED:

At Vancouver, W. T., Nov. 3d, of dropsy of the heart, Wm. Dolly, aged 22 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

FRESH OYSTERS

AT THE

CAPITAL BILLIARD ROOMS

IN EVERY STYLE, AT ALL HOURS. no5tf

REGULAR SALE,

AT SALES-ROOMS,

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 5TH,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Dry Goods, Groceries, FURNITURE, Boots and Shoes,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS:

Fur Capes and Cuffs,

50 pair BLANKETS;
50 mats RICE;
300 boxes CANDLES;
100 boxes C. O. SOAP;
50 boxes CASTILE SOAP;
200 boxes OIL, do
100 boxes STARCH;
40 boxes SILVER GLOSS STARCH;
5,000 CIGARS;
150 lbs. SMOKING TOBACCO;
CALIFORNIA SADDLES.

FURNITURE!

One Fine Rosewood Marble-Top Bed-Room Sett, with Spring Mattress;
One Oak Cottage Bed-Room Sett, with Spring Mattress;
Two Dark " " " "
One ¾-Bedstead, Spring Mattress, with Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, &c.;
White and Colored Blankets;
Spreads, Comfits, Sheets,
Feather and Pain Pillows and Bolsters;
TOILET SETS;
Lace and Damask Curtains, Cornices, Mirrors;
CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT PRIVATE SALE.

FALK & KRAEMER.

WILLAMETTE THEATRE!

STAGE MANAGER.....JOHNNY GRAHAM.
Musical Director.....Mr. John Ernerst.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT!

THE CELEBRATED

CONGO TROUPE

The Best Troupe North of San Francisco.

FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY!

TUESDAY EVE, NOV. 5TH, 1867.

THE WHOLE TROUPE WILL APPEAR,

assisted by the

Mechanics' Brass Band!

And a Host of Volunteers, in

NEW SONGS, DANCES,

BURLESQUES, TABLEAUX, and FARCES.

Admission:

Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Pit.....25 "
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

nov5dtf

10,000 PAIRS

OF

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES!

COMPRISING—

LADY WASHINGTON, VIRGINIA, AND EUGENIE BALMORALS,

Double Soled, &c. &c.

Bonbert's Quilted Bottom Boots.
San Francisco High Heeled Boots

and a large variety of the leading brands.

ALSO:

New Styles Misses & Children's Wear,

BOYS' BOOTS, &c.,

have just been received at the

PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,

No. 113 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

October 30th, 1867. d2plf

VAN B. DE LASHMUTT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

OF ALL KINDS,

Corner of Taylor and First Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

AGENT FOR WEIDMANN & WENGENROTH'S

FLAVORED LEMONADE,

a delicious beverage and can be instantly prepared.

A full assortment of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY, SPICES,

CANNED FRUITS AND MEATS,

And the Favorite Brands of

FLOUR AND SUGAR.

ALSO:

FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

Fish, Hams, Bacon and Lard.

Goods delivered to any part of the city, at once and Free of Charge.

The Highest Market Prices Paid for Fresh Country Products of all kinds.

Portland, October 15th, 1867. dawtf

Union Market

South-West Corner of Washington and Second Streets,

MANN, SCHLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of *MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES*, and other articles to their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city.

Corner Meat constantly on hand.

Portland, Sept. 6th, 1867. dtf

Dissolution Notice

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between GEORGE L. HIBBARD and V. B. DE LASHMUTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the late firm will be paid by V. B. DE LASHMUTT, who assumes all the liabilities of the late firm of HIBBARD & DeLASHMUTT, and to whom all debts must be paid on or before November 1st, 1867.

GEORGE L. HIBBARD,
V. B. DeLASHMUTT.

Portland, October 17th, 1867. oct18d1m

HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS, For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

NEW TO-DAY.

1851. 1867

E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, and

STEEL,

BLACKSMITHS' STOCK of all kinds.

HICKORY AXLES.

HUBS,

SPOKES,

RIMS, &c.

The attention of buyers is called to our Large and Complete Stock of the above Goods, which we are offering at LOW RATES.

E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.,
141 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

Nov. 5, 1867. d2m w6m

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO their Rates of Insurance, to-wit:

A person aged 25 years, by paying $16 92 a year, can assure to his family at his death $1,000, or by paying $21 40 can secure to his family $1,000 at his death, with return of all the premiums paid.

PARRISH & ATKINSON,
Agents for Oregon.

nov2d3m

Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public that we now have the right of making what is known as the

ENLEY'S PATENT ECONOMY GAS,

for the State of Oregon, and are prepared to make contracts for the sale of Rights, or contract for Gas Works in any part of the State of Oregon.

J. B. PRICE,
J. L. ATKINSON & CO.

Portland, Oct. 28, 1867. oc29dtf

For SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECT.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

The California, Oregon and Mexico S.S. Company's

FAVORITE STEAMSHIP

"SIERRA NEVADA,"

WILLIAM METZGER.....Commander.

Will leave Couch's Wharf for the above Port

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1867,

AT 12 O'CLOCK A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 9 Front street, Portland.

oct31dtd GEO. W. WEIBLER, Agent.

D. W. WILLIAMS. GEO. F. MYERS.

WILLIAMS & MYERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

DRIED FRUITS,

GRAIN AND FEED,

OF ALL KINDS.

HAVE AMPLE FIRE-PROOF STORAGE,

AND WILL DO A

General Commission Business

NO. 110 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. oc26dtf

J. SCHONFELD & CO.,

85 First Street, Corner of Washington,

OFFER FOR SALE

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST PRICE,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Toys, Fancy Goods,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS!

THIS IS A

GOOD CHANCE FOR MERCHANTS

Of this City and the Interior to

REPLENISH THEIR STOCKS

FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.

nov6d2plf

HARKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are now prepared to offer to the Trade

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF GROCERIES AT

A LITTLE ABOVE

San Francisco Importers' Prices.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK STORE,
43 Front Street,
One Block below Arrigoni's Hotel.

nov1dtf

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

THE ORO DELL MILLS, IN GRAND RONDE VALLEY,

Are now prepared to offer to the MINING TRADE THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF FLOUR AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

This Mill having New French Burs, and the most improved modern machinery, and being situated in the very best Wheat growing section of Grand Ronde Valley, enables it to furnish a much Finer article of Flour than any other mill in the country. Grinding nothing but the best of White Wheat, and having a very Experienced Miller, its proprietors are confident they can furnish the mining regions with an Extra Article of Family Flour much Cheaper than any other mill on the Coast.

All orders sent to the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

SNODGRASS & CO.,
LaGrande, Oregon.

Notice.

THE PRICE OF APPLE BOXES

From this date will be

TWENTY DOLLARS PER HUNDRED.

A supply always on hand at CARTER, HAYDEN & CO'S MILLS.

Nov. 1, 1867. n5d1m CARSON & PORTER.

FRESH OYSTERS

AT THE PONY!

14 Front street, opposite Smith & Davis.

oct7dtf JAS. LENAGHAN.

LACOUR'S

FAMOUS BITTERS!

AT

THE GEM!

oct23 dtf

Furnished Rooms!

WITH BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE HAD at the corner of Second and Taylor streets, opposite the Methodist Church.

nov2d6t MRS. OAK.

Wanted.

BY A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL FAMILY, a FURNISHED HOUSE, or PLACE TO BOARD.

Address BOX 270, P. O.

oct31d6t

Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!

REDUCTION OF FARE!

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN PERFECTED BY THE

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

AND

"PIONEER STAGE CO."

Whereby Passengers can Purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

FROM PORTLAND

TO THE DIFFERENT POINTS IN IDAHO

at the following rates:

FROM PORTLAND TO BOISE CITY.....$51 50
" " IDAHO CITY.....61 50
" " SILVER CITY.....61 50

PASSENGERS CAN LAY OVER AT UMATILLA by giving notice to the Agent of the Pioneer Stage Co.

THROUGH TICKETS sold only at the Company's Office in Portland.

RATES OF PASSAGE ON THE RIVER,

Until further notice, will be as follows:

FROM PORTLAND TO DALLES.....$ 8 25
" " UMATILLA.....15 00
" " WALLULA.....16 00
DALLES TO UMATILLA.....10 00
" " WALLULA.....11 00
UMATILLA TO WALLULA.....2 50

THE BOATS OF THE O. S. N. CO.

LEAVE

PORTLAND FOR THE DALLES, DAILY,

(Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.

BOATS ON UPPER COLUMBIA

LEAVE CHILTIC

ON

TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,

FOR

UMATILLA & WALLULA.

RETURNING:

The Boat will LEAVE WALLULA EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, touching at UMATILLA, and arriving at DALLES same day.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23D, 1867,

THE STEAMER

JULIA!

WILL LEAVE

PORTLAND FOR MONTICELLO,

EVERY

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

At 6 o'clock A. M.

The STAGE leaves immediately on the arrival of the Boat and reaches Olympia the next evening.

RETURNING.—The Boat will leave MONTICELLO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY (on arrival of the Stage from Olympia) at 1 o'clock P. M.

Portland, Sept. 16th, 1867.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
Pres't O. S. N. Co.

se16dtf

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF LOW WATER ON THE Upper Willamette, the St[illegible]

SENATOR

WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND,

ON

Monday and Thursday of each week,

AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M., Connecting with

STEAMER ECHO OR ENTERPRISE,

FOR

SALEM, ALBANY AND CORVALLIS.

ON ALL OTHER DAYS (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M., and with

STEAMER UNION,

ON

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,

of each week,

FOR DAYTON,

and intermediate points.

July 26, 1867. dtf A. A. McCULLY, Pres't P. T. Co.

EMIL LOWENSTEIN & CO.,

FURNITURE,

BEDDING,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS AND

WALL PAPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

NOS. 136, 138, 138 FIRST STREET,

(Between Yamhill and Taylor)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

sep16 d2plf

FRESH OYSTERS

ANOTHER FINE LOT OF FRESH OYSTERS HAS come to hand, and can be had in any style at

THE GEM!

THESE OYSTERS ARE FROM MY OWN DEEP WATER BEDS.

sep18dtf C. A. BURCHARDT.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

JUST RECEIVED, EX STEAMER "ORIFLAMME,"

A Large and Well-Selected Stock of

TOYS!

DIRECT FROM THE EASTERN STATES & GERMANY

FOR SALE AT

Less than San Francisco Prices,

BY

I. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,

No. 45 Front Street, Portland.

Notice.

RUMORS HAVING BEEN WIDELY CIRCULATED that I intended withdrawing from the Hotel business, I take this method of informing my friends and the public in general, that this report is unfounded.

I intend, as formerly, to keep the WESTERN HOTEL as a FIRST CLASS HOUSE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Portland, Oct. 31, 1867. no1-6t SAM. D. SMITH.

Card.

HAVING HAD MY ATTENTION CALLED TO A notice in the "Morning Oregonian" of yesterday, signed by S. D. Smith, denying that he had intended to dispose of the Western Hotel, justice to myself renders it necessary for me to say that I had arrangements made to take the Hotel on the 1st day of November, but Mr. Smith, having concluded not to complete the sale, paid me the forfeit agreed upon. I make this statement because I have mentioned to my friends in adjoining towns that I was going into the Hotel on the 1st, and do not wish to be placed in a false position regarding it.

Nov. 1st, 1867. nov2dtf M. O CONNOR.

Lost--$10 Reward.

THE FINDER OF A BUNCH OF KEYS, AMONG which is a Plate Key to the inner door of a Safe, of no use to anybody but the owner, will receive the above reward by delivering the same at the office of this paper.

nov2d6t CHAS. P. KUPPIN.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION!

FALK & KRAEMER,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Corner Front and Washington Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OSCAR KILBORN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES

OF

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, Crockery,

REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE AND General Merchandise.

CASH ADVANCED on CONSIGNMENTS.

CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE.

GOODS, WARES and MERCHANDISE AT PRIVATE SALE.

AUCTION SALE DAYS,

Tuesdays & Fridays,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

DAVID FALK, Portland. JULIUS KRAEMER, San Francisco.

oc5dtf

J. B. CONGLE,

No. 92 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to his old friends and patrons, that he has just Returned from the East, where he has bought a Large and well-selected Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE!

GOLD AND SILVER-PLATED HARNESS,

COACH HARNESS, DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS, SINGLE HARNESS,

HILL'S CONCORD TEAM AND STAGE HARNESS,

Boston Dray Collars,

Splendid Assortment of Whips, etc., etc

In addition to the above he will keep on hand a Large Supply of Home-Made

SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, AND BRIDLES,

Also, SANTA CRUZ HARNESS LEATHER, SKIRTING and BRIDLE, all of which he offers to the Trade at Lower Rates than ever before offered in this market.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and I will guarantee to please.

Portland, Sept. 26, 1867. d2plf

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Incorporated.....1843.
ASSETS.....$12,000,000, CASH.
ANNUAL INCOME, OVER...$6,000,000.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MUTUAL CASH COMPANY in the World for the

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

Those who [illegible] in the Company are not [illegible] by the charter have no liabilities of loss, but participate in the profits—vide article on Life Insurance by Thomas A. Davies.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID ANNUALLY.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS ONLY ACCEPTED.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES are safe and profitable investments, the insured pay annual premiums—receiving annual dividends—for a policy, the amount payable to himself at a specified age, or to his heirs in case of prior death.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—DR. GLISAN and DR. WILSON.

For further and rates, apply to

JAMES L. BUTLER,
Agent for Oregon and the Territories,
At Arrigoni's Hotel.

oct22d2plm

HATS! HATS! HATS!

MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

AND

HATTERS' MATERIALS.

No. 78 Front Street, Portland.

ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR Immense Stock, by every steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for

Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.

Which they will sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

P. S.—Hats of every Style and Description MADE TO ORDER, also neatly repaired at

sep21d2p J. C. MEUSDORFFER & BRO.

STRONG E. HOLMES. JOHN SUNDERLAND.

HOLMES & SUNDERLAND,

No. 95 First St., Portland,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

At the GREATLY REDUCED PRICE OF THE TIMES, this firm is prepared to give the

BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET!

We are also prepared to take orders for CUSTOM-MADE WORK. sep19d6p

HA! HA! HA!

The Phunny Phellow!

AND ALL THE LATE STATE

PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

AT

CHARLES BARRETT'S.

Portland, Oct. 21st, 1867. dtf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

WENTWORTH, HOBART & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURED

BOOTS and SHOES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

810 Pine street, Commercial Building,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Goods warranted as represented.

Salesroom, 232 California street.

oct24d2m2p. HOBART, DUNBAR & CO.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 4TH, 1867, THE STEAMER

FANNIE TROUP!

WILL LEAVE

Vaughn's Wharf at half-past 2 P. M.,

until further notice

oct29d1m JAMES TURNBULL.

CALIFORNIA GLOVE COMPANY,

415 Battery St., Corner of Merchant (up stairs),

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND MITTENS.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH A SUPERIOR Article of Genuine BUCKSKIN, and at prices that will favorably compare with the Imported Goods.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

Raw and Dressed Deerskins!

sep12d2p2m

REMOVED.

DR. BLACH HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to Washington St., between Fourth and Fifth Sts.

OFFICE—Parrish's Building, corner of Front and Washington streets.

Office Hours, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.; from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. and from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Portland, October 26th, 1867. dtf

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday,

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
SCREWS, PICT-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON.

ALSO:

Large assortment

and Commission.

RICHARDSON,
IONEER
Front and Oak Streets.

TION SALES
E, GROCERIES GENERAL
NDISE AND HORSES.

Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

rivate Sale.
TISED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
AIRE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON
ALSO:
timent of GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

& PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
ES, FURNITURE,
l Merchandise, &c.
F, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1867,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
RNITURE.
g-Room;
ed-Room and
Kitchen Furniture.
ALSO,
nsship Orillamme, slightly damaged.
nge RICE;
f SALERATUS;
boxes CANDLES;
chests TEA;
boxes SOAP.
ALSO,
S, IN PERFECT ORDER,
Cassilda.
ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
Rice.
le RICE;
CHINA HOE;
Tea.
CHOICE JAPAN TEA;
YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Soap.
C. G. SOAP;
YELLOW SOAP;
Sardines.
SARDINES—half-boxes;
do quarter-boxes;
Cove Goods.
OYSTERS;
LOBSTERS;
FRESH TOMATOES;
BAKED PEAS;
STRING BEANS;
A FEW PINE FRUITS;
B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

MERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
POSITION
ROUTE, VIA NICARAGUA.
ON 1ST OF THE MAIL!
Healthy Route!
the Fast & Favorite Steamship
CA.
2,500 TONS,
.....Commander,
Virgin Rock, Nicaragua,
Pier, Wharf at 12 o'clock, noon,
DAY, NOV. 15TH, 1867,
COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER
ORIZABA
for Ports, and the Mail Steamer
NEVADA
from New York to San Francisco,
on the line.
ONLY TWO HUNDRED TONS OF FREIGHT
ON BOARD.
Medicines Free.
FOLLOW DEC. 4TH.
apply to
W. RAYMOND, Agent,
Wharf, Pine St., up-stairs,
San Francisco.

IGHT! NEW FLUID!
AND
EW LAMP!
WONDERFUL NEW FLUID,
for HOTELS, HOUSES,
Stores that have ever been introduced, and
WARMTH WITH THEM!
OPY WILL SAVE,
AND
Y MAN SO WITHOUT THEM!
wanted in every town on the
Sole Agents,
Front Street, San Francisco.

LING REVELATIONS!
New Lectures!!
OURSE OF LECTURES ARE BEING
Anatomy and Science,
ves and What to Live For,
MARRIAGE AND OLD AGE,
Reviewed,
Mental and Nervous Diseases,
Philosophically considered, &c.
Visiting these Lectures will
admitted to attend, on receipt of
and Science, Montgomery Hall,
Francisco.

LD BROS.,
Importers of
Y AND FANCY GOODS,
Have Removed to
ERY ST., CORNER OF PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK, and
ON EVERY ITEMIZED.
ll attended to. oc12d1m3p

S. HOPKINS,
(Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,)
AGENTS IN
ware & Cutlery,
N AND STEEL,
rs' Miners' and Mechanics'
OLS, PLOWS,
MOWERS, THRESHERS
Agricultural Implements Generally,
Near Front and Morrison Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON. d3p1f

OK, MERRILL & CO.,
Importers AND DEALERS IN
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,
PE; PUMPS, ZINC, WIRE
SE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
vers of Tin, Sheet Iron and
Copper Ware.
18 Front Street, San Francisco.
176 and 178 J Street, Sacramento.
Main Street, Austin, Nevada.

REVENUE STAMPS!
FOR SALE BY
ST NATIONAL BANK
PORTLAND.
D SHOT,
For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.
LL SIZES,
r sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1867.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco—Legal Tender rates.....71@72c
New York Gold Quotations.....140½

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, JUSTICE.—The following are the proceedings in the U. S. District Court, yesterday: The following Grand Jurors were sworn: Jno. L. Beck, Foreman, S. Entsminger, H. Wooley, B. E. Stewart, Sam'l Hughes, Wm. Doty, Thomas Stewart, J. D. Hart, Sam'l Hughes, Wm. Doty, Thomas Stewart, J. O. Pierce, H. Bolton, S. A. Miller, H. H. Shaw, J. A. Porter, Wm. Kane, J. A. Benson, A. Ennis, Henry Wehring, W. O. Gibson, Jacob Halstead, Edward Coffey, Jos. Best, W. Simmons, George Brock, S. Blank and Jos. L. Mack.

The following persons summoned as trial jurors, were in attendance: Wm. Wilson, Benj. Cornelius, Chas. A. Dill, John Laughlin, John J. Hartman, Preston Jackson, Rasicio Stopp, E. F. Rice, A. Matteson, J. Freeman, G. W. Beppington, James Smith, Thos. Hooper, J. W. Gibson, S. W. Carter, J. Meyer, H. L. Barrett, L. W. Harger, Z. W. Wood.

The following persons summoned as trial jurors were excused from attendance for the term: A. Thornbury, Kenyon Crandell, W. Phillips and Wm. Manzey.

United States vs. Lot of distilled spirits; claim filed by Page, Esq., for Bittmaser & Rosenblatt, and claimant has until Wednesday to answer.

United States vs. H. Haetlieb, recognizance, &c.; defendant called, default entered.

United States vs. T. S. Calloway, recognizance, &c.; defendant called; default entered.

United States vs. Chas. Granger, recognizance; defendant appeared.

United States vs. Dellinger, recognizance; defendant called; default entered.

United States vs. W. T. Dwyer, recognizance as witness; witness called, but made no appearance; default entered.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of James Burk, petitioner, &c.; motion by J. N. Dolph, Esq., on behalf of creditors to dismiss petition, which petition was allowed, and petitioner has leave until to-morrow to amend his petition.

In the matter of Thomas H. Farrell, petition by creditors to declare him bankrupt, motion by J. H. Reed, Esq., to dissolve injunction; taken under advisement and order made to refer the cause to James Walton, U. S. Commissioner at Roseburg, December next.

Adjourned till to-morrow 10 A. M.

OCCIDENTALS VS. WASHINGTONS.—The second game between the Occidentals and Washingtons was played at Vancouver last week, with the following result. On account of darkness eight innings only were played:

Washingtons.	*Runs.*	*Outs.*	*Occidentals.*	*Runs.*	*Outs.*
Frostelet, 1st b...	1	2	Petrain, p.....	7	4
Landy, p.....	2	2	Leahy, c.....	9	1
Johnson, 2d b.....	2	2	Orr, s. s.....	3	2
Babbitt, s. s.....	6	3	Ryan, 1st b.....	3	2
Fr——, r. f.....	4	5	Glover, l. f.....	2	3
Schofield, l. f.....	4	4	Fleet, 2d b.....	5	2
Brant, c.....	7	3	Berry, l. f.....	4	5
Short, c. f.....	7	1	Ball, c. f.....	7	3
Pettis, 2d b.....	6	3	Valois, r. f.....	6	3
Total.....57		24	Total.....62		24

RUNS EACH INNING.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Total.
Washingtons.....	3	5	14	5	6	2	10	7	57
Occidentals.....	9	8	7	5	0	12	12	9	62

The Washingtons caught 10 fly balls; the Occidentals 18. The following home runs were made: Washington—Frostelet 1, Babbitt 1—total 2: Occidentals—Leahy 2, Glover 1, Ball 1—total 4. Mr. George Brown, of Sheridan, Oregon, Umpire. Frank Fowler, Scorer for the Washingtons, and O'Kane for the Occidentals.

AS HE MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon we noticed a considerable crowd collected in front of a C W house of ill-fame, on Morrison street. Upon inquiry we learned that an old man from the country was inside in search of some money, which he had lost the day previous, and which he couldn't find about his person on Sunday nor on Monday. The story is somewhat as follows: The old man had about $100 in gold, the greater portion of which, he had changed at a bank. He then started out to see the city (?) by gas light (?) saw it quite a number of times through the bottom of an inverted glass. This style of sight seeing, as usual, had the effect to befuddle the old rustic's judgment as to the value of money, and when he awoke on Monday morning he found that his hard earned was gone. He then started in search of some money, which he had lost, and finally came to the conclusion that the fairies of the house on Morrison street had stolen it. Just as he was about to enter the house on Morrison street, where he was robbed, (as he thinks) some of the Chinese dens of infamy on Second

Opinion by Judge Deady.

We publish below an important opinion in a *habeas corpus* case, lately heard before Judge Deady. The cause was tried and argued by Lansing Stout, Esq., for the petitioner, and by J. H. Mitchell and William R. Willis, Esqs., on the part of the respondent.

United States of America, District of Oregon.—Before the Judge of the District Court, for the District aforesaid, at Portland.

Susan Bennett vs. Sanford J. Bennett.—Habeas corpus for the custody of Anna Bennett, an infant child.

On October 14th, 1867, Susan Bennett, exhibited her petition to the Judge of the District Court aforesaid, praying for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Sanford J. Bennett, to obtain the custody of her infant child, Anna Bennett, alleged to be unlawfully detained from the petitioner by said Sanford J. Bennett. On the same day the writ was allowed and issued. On October 22d, 1867, the respondent and petitioner appeared before the Judge, and the respondent then moved that the writ be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. After argument, by consent of parties, the decision of the motion was reserved until the final hearing. On October 24, the respondent made a return to the writ. To portions of the return the petitioner demurred, and after argument the demurrer was overruled. The petitioner then replied to the return, and the cause was tried and heard upon the questions of fact and law arising upon the evidence and pleadings.

From the proofs submitted by the parties, and the admissions in the pleadings, I have found certain conclusions of fact which it will be proper to state before considering the questions of law that arise thereon. They are these:

First, That in the month of August, 1862, at Oakland in the State of California, the respondent and petitioner were lawfully married to one another, and that they continued to live together, in said State, as man and wife, until June 30, 1866, when the petitioner commenced a suit against the respondent in the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in and for the county of Sonoma, State of California, to obtain a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony then existing between the petitioner and respondent, and for the care and custody of the said infant child Anna Bennett, the issue of said marriage.

Second, That on July 10, 1866, the respondent was duly served with a summons to appear and answer the complaint of the petitioner in said suit, and that on July 17, 1866, the respondent, Sanford J. Bennett, appeared in said suit and answered the complaint of the petitioner therein, and that afterwards, to wit, on September 26, 1867, and after due proceedings were had in the premises, to all of which the respondent appeared by his attorneys, the said District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, among other things, for and on account of extreme cruelty by the respondent to the petitioner, did adjudge and decree a dissolution of the marriage aforesaid, and that the petitioner being the most proper person therefor, have the care and custody of said infant child, Anna Bennett, the issue of said marriage, which decree and adjudication the said District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, had authority and jurisdiction then and there to pronounce and make, and the same still remains in full force and effect.

Third, That the legality of the restraint herein complained of and in the petition herein alleged, has not been previously adjudged.

Fourth, That on or about July 26, 1866, the respondent removed from the State of California to the State of Oregon, taking with him the said infant child, Anna Bennett, and that he has remained in said State of Oregon ever since, and kept therein, in his custody and control, the said infant child.

Fifth, That said respondent removed said infant child to the State of Oregon, as aforesaid, pending the litigation aforesaid, among other things for the custody of said infant child, for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of the process of said District Court for the Seventh Judicial District, and thereby preventing the petitioner from having the care and custody of said child, if the same should be decreed to her by said Court.

Sixth, That at the date of the petition and the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus* herein, the petitioner, Susan B[illegible], was a citizen of the State of California, and the respondent, Sanford J. Bennett, was a citizen of the State of Oregon.

Upon the evidence, I have these conclusions of fact to be established beyond a doubt. First, it be the one existing the marriage of [illegible] with which [illegible] took the infant child and [illegible] the jurisdiction of the Court in [illegible] pending the litigation there for the divorce and custody. The fact of the marriage [illegible] with which it [illegible] with the [illegible] under which it [illegible], the most [illegible] inference is, that it was done for the purpose of [illegible] and authority of the Court where the parties and child had their [illegible] domicil.

The second and sixth of these conclusions of fact involve to some extent questions of law.

By the second of them it is found that the Court in California, had authority and jurisdiction to make the decree it did, awarding the custody of the infant child to the mother.

In opposition to this conclusion, it was argued by counsel for the respondent, that the law of California did not authorize the Court to provide for the custody of the children of the marriage, in a suit for divorce, and that therefore its decree in this respect is void. The Act of California declares that, "In any action for a divorce, the Court may, * * * at the final hearing, * * make such order for the * * * maintenance and education of the children of the marriage, as may be just." (Hittell's Gen. Laws, Sec. 2,410.)

The argument for the respondent rests upon the proper construction to be given to the words *maintenance and education*.

Can it ever be necessary and proper in providing for the maintenance and education of the infant children of divorced parents, to provide for their custody? It seems to me that this question can admit of but one answer, and that in the affirmative. As a necessary and proper means to the maintenance and education of an infant child, the party charged with that duty must have the custody of it. Take this case for an illustration. If the Court had no power to change the custody of the child from the father to the mother, of what avail would be its order that the mother have the maintenance and education thereof. The child is a female, about five years of age, and whoever has the custody of it must or may control and direct its education. The one is implied in the other. The power being given to the Court pronouncing a decree of divorce, to make such order upon this subject *as to it may appear just*,—to provide for the maintenance and education of the children of the marriage,—it legitimately follows, that as a means to that end, the Court may properly control and dispose of the custody of such children.

Again, the Court is to make such order in the premises *as may be just*. The decree of divorce necessarily terminates the conjugal relation of the the parties. The family is broken up. The children can no longer remain with both of the parents. One or the other, therefore, must be deprived of the society and services of its offspring. In such a case *justice* may require, that which the divorce is caused by the fault or misconduct of the father, other things being equal or even unequal, that the custody of the children be given to the innocent party—the mother.

But this is not all. The statute of California also declares that the Court "may at any time thereafter, annul, vary or modify such order, as the *interest and welfare of the children* may require." (Hittell's Gen. Laws, Sec 2,419.)

It cannot be contended that the power to modify is more comprehensive than the power to make the original order. If the interest and welfare of the children is to influence the action of the Court in modifying the order for maintenance and education, it is but reasonable to conclude that the Legislature intended, that such interest and welfare should be considered and provided for in making the order in the first instance. To do this, especially in the case of infant children, the Court must have the power to place them in the proper custody—to give them to that parent most likely, under the circumstances, to promote their interest and welfare. In this case the California Court, sitting as a trier of the fact, found that the father was not a proper person to have the custody of this infant child and that the mother was. Under the circumstances, the Court was authorized to make such an order for the maintenance and education of this child as to it might appear *just*, as between the parties, and at the same time calculated to promote its interest and welfare. That the Court in the exercise of this power and for these ends, had authority to give the custody of the child to the mother, as a means of providing for its maintenance and education, in a way conducive to its interest and welfare, it seems to me there can be no doubt.

This question was argued by counsel for the respondent, upon the assumption, that the judgment of the California court was open to review here, and that if it appeared that such court had misconstrued the statute from which it derived its authority, its action should be disregarded as null and void. But I am satisfied the law is otherwise. The Court had jurisdiction of the parties and the cause. The cause was the controversy between the parents concerning the divorce and the future maintenance and education of the children of the marriage. Admitting for the purpose of the argument, that the Court erred either as to the fact or the law, in giving the custody of the child to the mother, as a means of providing for its maintenance and education, yet that error can only be corrected by appeal to the proper Court of review in California. But collaterally, the legality of the judgment can not be questioned here or elsewhere. It is conclusive upon the parties to it, throughout the United States, until reversed or modified by the proper Court in the jurisdiction where it was given. (*Cheever vs. Wilson*, 9 Wall. 721.)

The sixth conclusion finds that at the date of the commencement of this proceeding, the respondent and petitioner were citizens of different States—the former of Oregon, and the latter of California. There is no dispute as to the citizenship of the respondent but as a matter of law, it is denied that the petitioner is a citizen of California. This denial rests upon the general rule of law that the domicil of the wife is controlled by that of the husband—that in law she is incapable of acquiring a domicil different from that of her husband. It is admitted that this is the general rule, but when the reason of the law ceases the law ceases with it. The domicil of a woman divorced from her husband is no longer that of the latter, but in the place of her own choosing. And this even appears to be the rule before a decree for divorce, where the wife is litigating for a judicial separation from the husband on account of misconduct on his part, which entitles her to have the marriage dissolved. (*Bishop on Mar. and Divorce, Sec. 728, Barber vs. Barber*, 21, *How.* 582.)

In the case just cited from 21, How, the parties while domiciled in the State of New York were divorced simply from bed and board (*a mensa et thoro*.) The divorce was granted at the suit of the wife and the Court also decreed her alimony. To prevent the enforcement of this decree as to alimony, the husband left the State and acquired a domicil in the State of Wisconsin. The wife retained her residence in New York, and sued the husband in the United States Court for Wisconsin, to enforce the decree of alimony and prevailed there. The husband appealed the cause to the Supreme Court. Among other things, it was objected on the behalf of the husband that the National Court in Wisconsin had no jurisdiction, because the parties to the suit were not citizens of different States. The Supreme Court held, that even where a divorce was only from bed and board, that the control of the husband over the location of the wife ceased, and that her domicil thereafter must be deemed to be of her own choosing, and that therefore the Court had jurisdiction on account of the different citizenship of the parties, and affirmed the decision of the Court below.

In this case the parties were divorced absolutely (*a vinculo*), and upon the authority of *Barber vs. Barber*, as well as upon principle, thereafter, the domicil of the wife was according to the fact of *her* residence and not that of the husband.

The return of the respondent denied the existence of the alleged judgment in the Court of California, and on the hearing of cause, the petitioner to support the issue on her part, offered in evidence, what purported to be a transcript of the judgment roll of that Court. The respondent's counsel objected to the receiving of the transcript, and it was admitted in evidence subject to the objections.

After careful consideration of the arguments and authorities, I have concluded that the objections to the transcript are not well taken.

The objections may be briefly stated as follows:

I. The decree for the custody of the child as set forth in the alleged transcript is only temporary and not final.

II. The certificate of the Judge to the attestation to the Clerk is insufficient.

III. The certificate of the Judge is not legally stamped.

The first objection is easily disposed of. The decree provides in terms, that it may be modified or changed hereafter, upon the application of either party, upon sufficient cause shown. But surely this is no reason why the decree should be treated as temporary, or why it is not absolute in the mean time. The decree in this respect, only reserves to the Court, the power to modify it hereafter, and the law gives that power to the Court, whenever the interest or welfare of the child may require its exercise, independent of the reservation in the decree. Until changed the decree is binding and absolute. The presumption is that it remains unchanged, and that presumption can only be overcome by record evidence to the contrary.

This decree may also be appealed from within a year, as I read the laws of California, but until an appeal is taken it must be deemed a final decree. The mere right of appeal does not qualify or impair the force or effect of a final decree in an inferior Court. The appeal must be actually taken, and that under such circumstances and with such security as would make it operate as a supersedeas. There is no presumption that an appeal has been taken, but the contrary.

The second objection admits of more controversy.

The act of Congress of May 26, 1790, prescribing the mode of proving the judicial records of a State, when used in another State, provided that in addition to the attestation of the Clerk and the seal of the Court, there shall be "a certificate of the Judge, Chief Justice or presiding Magistrate as the case may be, that the said attestation is in due form." Counsel for the petitioner maintains that this act does not apply to the authentication of a State record in the National Courts, but only when used in the Courts of another State, and that therefore the certificate of the Judge is here unnecessary.

On several occasions when this subject has been before the inferior Courts of the United States, it seems to have been assumed that this mode of authenticating State records is necessary to make them evidence in the National Courts. (*Pet. C. C. Rep.* 357, 6 *McLean*, 21, 7 *McLean* 82.) But it seems very questionable, if this interpretation of the act, is the correct one. Of course, Congress, by virtue of its general power to regulate the mode of proof and procedure in the national Courts, may prescribe in what manner or by what means a record of a State or other Court, shall be proved therein. But was this act passed for such purpose, or was it intended to have any such effect? The act appears to have been passed in pursuance of Sec. 1 of Art. IV of the Constitution. This clause of the Constitution has but one object in view,—to declare that full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the judicial records, etc., of every other State, and then as a practical means of making this abstract declaration effectual and useful, to authorize Congress to prescribe the manner in which such record should be proved or authenticated, *when used in another State*, and the effect thereof, when proven.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, under the rule of the common law, the judicial records of each State were treated as foreign judgments in every other State, and therefore only primary evidence of the facts and conclusions therein contained. In addition, such State, might, for itself, prescribe in what manner such records should be proved, and might make that proof so difficult or uncertain, as to practically prevent their being used at all. Among a people about "*to form a more perfect Union*," this was felt to be a serious evil, and consequently this provision was inserted in the Constitution and the act of May 26 1790, was passed to carry it into effect. As the State Courts do not take judicial knowledge of each other's laws, and could not therefore know, without other proof, whether the certificate of the Clerk was in due form or not Congress supplied the means of proof, by providing that *the judge* of the Court should certify that the attestation of the Clerk was in due form,—that is, according to the law of the State where the record was made.

But the evil to be prevented by this Constitutional provision never existed or could exist, so far as the National Courts are concerned. The National and State Governments, although vested with distinct jurisdictions, are in no sense foreign to each other, but subordinate and limited parts of a complete whole. On principle, then in the Courts of the United States, the judgment of a State Court ought to be regarded as a domestic judgment—a judgment given within the territorial sovereignty of the United States, and provable in the ordinary way, by the certificate of the custodian of the original—the Clerk of the Court. The national Courts take judicial knowledge of the laws of every State in the Union (9 Pet 624, 2 McLean 179, 1 Green, 490).

This doctrine can only be maintained upon the theory that the States are a part of the General Government and territorially within the jurisdiction of the United States. This being so, the Courts of the United States do not require the certificate of the Judge of a State Court, that the attestation of the clerk thereof is in due form of law. They determine that matter by their knowledge of the laws of the State where it was made.

For these reasons, then, it appears to me that in this Court, a judicial record of the State of California, is admissible in evidence without the certificate of the Judge of the Court to the sufficiency of the attestation of the Clerk. But as the cases which I have been able to find upon the subject, have been decided upon a contrary assumption, in deference to their authority, I proceed to examine the objection upon the theory, that such certificate is necessary.

It is admitted that the certificate of the Judge is sufficient so far as it relates to the attestation of the Clerk—that it is in due form of law.

The objection is, that it does not appear from the certificate that the person who made it, is either the *sole* Judge, *chief* Justice or *presiding* Magistrate of the Court that made the decree, or even that he is the Judge of that Court at all.

The language of the certificate, so far as it relates to the person who made it, is as follows:

"I, J. B. Southard, District Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of California, do hereby certify," etc. The official character of the Judge is repeated in the same words after his signature to the certificate.

From the transcript itself, and from the certificate of the Clerk, it appears that the decree was made in the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in and for the county of Sonoma, State of California. It does not appear then from the certificate itself that Mr. Southard was the sole Judge of said District Court at the date of making it, he [illegible] Judge of said District Court [illegible] Judge of the Seventh Judicial District [illegible] Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of California, or Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Under the laws of California, any one of the Judges of the District Courts will supply the evidentiary deficiencies in the certificate, the transcript can be read in evidence under the act of May 26, 1790.

The Constitution of the State of California (Art. VI Sec. 5) requires the Legislature to divide the State into a certain number of Judicial Districts, in each of which there shall be a District Court and for each of which "*But one Judge* shall be elected, etc." (*Hittell's Gen. Laws*, Sec. 177.) In pursuance of this authority the Legislature of California created the Seventh Judicial District, including among others, therein, the county of Sonoma. (*Hittell's Gen. Laws* Sec. 1,677.) By section 1,558 of the same compilation, it appears "There shall be held, in the Seventh Judicial District, terms of said Court, as follows: In the county of Sonoma, on certain Mondays therein named. The words *he it enacted*, in the paragraph just quoted, refer to the words *District Court*, previously used in the same act.

Take these facts thus proved beyond controversy and add them to the statement in the certificate,—

"I, J. B. Southard, District Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of the State of California, do hereby certify," etc. and the proof is complete. The District Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, is thus shown to be the Judge of the District Court in and for the county of Sonoma, and the sole Judge thereof, and therefore the person authorized to certify that the attestation of the Clerk is in due form.

The case of *Ocungo vs. Hall* (9 Pet 624-5), is a case exactly in point. The Circuit Court for the District of Maryland on the trial of an action at law admitted in evidence a copy of a bill of sale executed in Louisiana, without proof to account for the non production of the original. On error, the Supreme Court held that the Court below was bound to take judicial notice of the laws of Louisiana. By those laws it appears that this contract being entered into before a notary, the original properly remained with that officer, and the party only took a copy. In this way the non production of the original was decided to be sufficiently accounted for, without other proof.

The third objection is yet to be considered. It appears that the certificate of the Judge was made and issued without being stamped. It also appears that it was liable to a stamp duty of five cents. On October 21, 1867, before offering to use the certificate the petitioner procured the Collector of Internal Revenue for this collection District to stamp the same and remit the penalty. The proceeding took place under section 158 of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866 (See Laws, 1866-8, P. 113). This act authorizes the party issuing the instrument, or any person having an interest therein, to "appear before the Collector of the Revenue of the *proper* District," and apply to have the same stamped. The objection is, that the proceeding did not take place before the Collector of the *proper* District, and therefore the stamping is without effect.

For the respondent, it is maintained that there can be but one *proper* District, and that is the one in which the certificate was *made and issued*. On the other hand, counsel for the petitioner insist that at least where the party making the application is not the one who issued the instrument, the *proper* District is the one in which the instrument is proposed to be *used*. It would seem that the word *proper* is used in the act for the purpose of excluding the idea that the proceeding might take place before the Collector of *any* District but that which is the proper District, is a question either asked than answered. I am not well satisfied in my own mind how the act ought to be construed in this respect. The objection may be well taken, but it is very technical. The petitioner is an innocent party, having an instrument and desirous of using it in this District. Under these circumstances she has had it stamped here, and I will consider it sufficient.

The only remaining question to be considered, is that of jurisdiction.

The judicial power of the United States extends to *all controversies between citizens of different States*. (*Con. U. S. Art. III., Sec. 2.*)

This is a *controversy*—a legal controversy—to be tried and determined by judicial proceedings and judgment. The controversy arises upon the alleged legal right of the petitioner to the custody of her infant child, and the denial and withholding of that right by the respondent. This is also a controversy *between citizens of different States*. The parties, although man and wife, have been divorced by a decree of a competent Court in a sister State. Since then, the citizenship of the wife depends upon the location of her domicil in fact, and does not follow that of the husband. The notion of law, that the domicil of the wife follows that of the husband, is based upon the legal power of the husband over the person of the wife, as an incident of the marriage relation, and ceases with the reason of it—the existence of the relation itself. This is clear upon principle and upon the authority of *Barber vs. Barber*, (21 How 582.) is not open to controversy.

But although the judicial power of the United States extends to and includes a controversy of this kind, it does not necessarily follow that the *Courts* of the United States have jurisdiction and authority to try and determine it. The rule is long since established, that whatever may be the extent of the judicial power of the *Government* of the United States, as distinguished from those of the States, the *Courts* of the former can only exercise such jurisdiction as may be conferred upon them by Congress, excepting only, the *original* jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which is given and limited by the Constitution itself, and therefore beyond the power of Congress to enlarge or diminish.

The only authority of this Court, or the Judge thereof, to exercise jurisdiction or judicial power in this controversy, by means of the proceeding, suit or remedy known as habeas corpus is derived from section 14, of the act of September 24, 1789, commonly called the Judiciary Act. It enacts:

"That all the before mentioned courts of the United States" (referring to the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts), "shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law. And either of the justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the Judges of the District Courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of enquiry into the cause of commitment, *Provided*, That writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in jail, unless where they are in custody, under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some Court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify."

This section consists of two distinct affirmative sentences or clauses and a qualifying provision.

The first sentence confers the power upon the Courts generally to issue the writs of *habeas corpus* agreeable to the principles and usages of law.

The second sentence confers the power upon, either of the justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the District Courts, to grant the writ for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of commitment.

The proviso limits the power of exercising jurisdiction by means of the writ in the case of prisoners in jail unless they are in custody by authority of the United States. The general scope of the proviso is also qualified by the last clause of it, which allows prisoners in jail to be brought up on *habeas corpus* to be used as witnesses, without regard to the authority under which they may be in custody.

In *Ex parte* Bollman (4 Cranch, 75), the Supreme Court decided, that the proviso extended to and qualified both the previous sentences of the section, and that therefore, in the case of a prisoner in jail—the case specified in the proviso—neither the Courts or the Judges of the United States, could grant the writ to enquire into the cause of commitment, except in the instances named in the proviso.

This construction of the section has ever since been maintained by the Supreme Court, (*Ex parte* Dorr, 3 How 105.) The object and policy of it is apparent. It was intended to prevent conflicts between the judicial authorities of the National and local governments, and this was accomplished, by limiting the Courts, of the former in the exercise of their jurisdiction by means of *habeas corpus*, in the case of *prisoners in jail*, to such persons as were in custody by the authority of the United States.

As prisoners can only be *in jail* in the United States by *authority*, either of a State or the United States, this limitation upon the general power previously conferred in the section, amounts to no more than if the proviso had read thus: "*Provided*, That the writ of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to prisoners in jail unless where they are in custody of the authority of any State of the United States."

Public authority—the authority to confine in jail, in this country, only exists in a State and the United States. It follows then, that the legal effect of the proviso is the same, whether stated as in the statute or as I have just suggested. One expression is the exact equivalent of the other.

It is thereby apparent that the power conferred by the first two sentences of this section, except in the single instance of prisoners in jail, authorizes a State prisoner to be brought before the Courts or Judges of the United States and entitled to grant the writ. If the petitioner in such case *[illegible]* those to whom the writ is directed to produce the body of the petitioner, and to abide by the order of this Court, and to submit to that Court and district of New York the question of legal detraction in the premises.

In pursuance of this suggestion the Supreme Court Judge appointed the District Court of the United States for the District of New York Nelson, Justice of the Supreme Court, was present, and the application was heard by Judge Betts. He denied the writ, on several grounds the most important of which were want of jurisdiction and that it appeared that the father was not entitled to the custody of the child. The second ground was a matter of reasonable discretion, and might not take it on any other ground—that the petitioner was an alien and the respondent a citizen of the State of New York. The parties had not been divorced and the marriage relation was subsisting between them in full force. The rule of law being that the domicil of the wife follows that of the husband the allegation of the different citizenship of the parties could not be sustained. But in this case the different citizenship of the parties is a fact established beyond dispute.

Since the cause was submitted I have found a case exactly in point, *Ex parte* Holman, (Taney's Dec. 1 Mason 274.) Holman, a citizen of New York had in *habeas corpus* directed to Timothy Green to obtain the custody of his infant child. The case was in the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island. The respondent was the maternal grandfather of the child and it had been left with him by the mother on her death bed. The case was finally compromised, but Mr. Chief Justice Story issued the writ and compelled a return to it. The question of jurisdiction was not directly raised but it could not have escaped the attention of Court and counsel. The inference is that the Court considered that it was not open to controversy.

Apart from the more legal question concerning jurisdiction, this is a case which, upon the merits, this Court ought to take cognizance of and give the petitioner the relief prayed for. The respondent found the petitioner in California and married her there. Married her, too upon a public profession that he had united with the church of her faith, a profession which his answer in the California Court substantially admits was a mere pretense to obtain her consent to the marriage. Afterwards, when a controversy arose between the parties, involving the custody of the infant child of this marriage, and while that controversy was being litigated in the Court of their domicil, respondent, to defraud the petitioner of the probable results of that litigation, left the State and carried the child to Oregon, and compelled the petitioner to follow him here to enforce her rights against him.

If it was thought proper and right by the framers of the Constitution and Congress to give the District Court jurisdiction of a controversy between citizens of different States, where the matter in dispute is mere rights of property—to be measured by mere dollars and cents—why should its jurisdiction not extend to the more important controversy like this, where the matter in dispute is the custody and control of an infant child of the parties.

The objection, that the control of the domestic relations belongs properly to the State Courts, and that therefore the United States Courts ought not to take cognizance of questions concerning them, is merely begging the question.

The domestic forum in California has determined who is best fitted and entitled to have the custody of this child. The matter has been *adjudged*, and this proceeding, rendered necessary by the improper conduct of the respondent, in abducting the child, is only for the purpose of enforcing that adjudication against the respondent. The purpose of this proceeding is not to appoint a guardian but to enforce a right in the petitioner already established by the judgment of a competent Court. If in the course of the litigation, any question arises, involving the domestic relations, it must be determined for the purposes of this adjudication, as it would be in any other action, and the proceeding not abated.

If A, a citizen of California, sue B, a citizen of Oregon, in the United States Circuit Court for this District, to recover possession of real property in this State, as he doubtless may, in the progress of the proceeding, it may be necessary to determine questions of marriage, legitimacy, guardianship, or any other question involving the so called the domestic relations of the parties or those under whom they claim. But no lawyer would present for a moment, that the Court ought not to take jurisdiction of the action on that account.

The premises considered, it is adjudged that the petitioner is entitled to the custody of the infant child, according to the force and effect of the decree of the Court of the Seventh Judicial District of California for the county of Sonoma, and the Marshal is ordered to deliver it to her to keep accordingly.

DEADY, J.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

616 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs since vitally treated.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from views absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation themselves suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians or friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of those horrible life-destroying maladies—see that they are cared for and cured before it is too late. Send them immediately to Doctor Gibbon a physician who has made it his study for years, and who has effected more cures of the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore careful and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Weakness, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised by the youths of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of terrible symptoms unless submitted to by scientific medical assistance, viz.: Pallid countenance, hollow sunken eyes, pain in the head ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, limited intellect, loss of confidence diffidence in approaching strangers, inability to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of energy, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath coughs, consumption, night sweats and enervation and for guest must fly. If relief be not obtained, double speedily annihilates, either in person or by letter, and here a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr G will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco Quacks.

MARRIED MEN.

Or those who are contemplating marriage who are suffering under any of those fearful maladies should not forget the sacred responsibility resting upon them not delay to obtain immediate relief.

TO THE LADIES.

This various complicated and distressing disease can be treated with eminent success. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, etc. will be speedily cured, without publication of name, injuries or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling as the afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Persons calling at Dr. Gibbon's office or sending for packages of medicine may rely upon his assurances of confidential secrecy with public faith, and expect no more than will be charged with a fair, and mutually satisfactory remuneration for services rendered, considering the circumstances and difficulties of cases rather than a too prevalent and selfish practice of extortion among quacks and pretenders.

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Information Wanted.

Of WILLIAM FLOWERS who left Westport, Clatsop county Oregon, July 23d last since which he has been heard of only once while in Portland on his way to North Yamhill where he has a brother living. Several letters have been addressed to him at North Yamhill—one by C. M. Currier, Esq., Claim Agent Portland. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will please address his brother CHARLES H. FLOWERS

Walla Walla, W. T.

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HAS NOW BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR A length of time, and wherever used is highly recommended, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used, and we have never known a single case of dissatisfaction, but, on the contrary, all are delighted with it and speak in the highest terms of its magical effects. The astonishing efficacy of the ROYAL BALSAM, in curing the diseases for which it is recommended entitles it to the highest rank among the list of medicines, and no family can be without it after once trying it.

☞ Read the following testimonials from some of the most prominent citizens of Oregon.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

DR HENLEY—Dear Sir—I feel it but a duty to inform you and the public what a miraculous effect your Royal Balsam had on my wife. She had been affected with a severe cough for several weeks, which had assumed a dangerous feature, for which many physicians have been trying without any material benefit, and all the remedies failed to give her any relief. Without relief was got I feared for the worst in her present condition. The cough appeared to be worse at night, she could get no rest—when Mr. Randall, of this place, advised me to try your Royal Balsam. All other remedies having failed, I concluded to try it, and I purchased two bottles. Strange to say, by the time I gave her three spoonfuls of the Balsam she got relief, could sleep, a thing she had not done for three nights previous. By the time she had taken one bottle the cough was checked. Its effect was truly miraculous, as the cure was effected thereby, I have no hesitation in recommending the Royal Balsam to all who are afflicted, and it appears astonishing to me that testimonials of such great merit and I might say magical effect, is not more in use. My candid opinion is, if persons use it once, they never be without it in the house.

Vancouver, March 1, 1867. H. COCHRAN.

From Wm. Doty.

North Yamhill, July 15, 1867.

DEAR DR. HENLEY—It is with sincere gratitude I undertake to write to you, what your Royal Balsam has done for me. For the last 12 years I have been afflicted with a severe cough and what also some of the physicians called the bronchitis, and have spent a fortune to get cured, trying all the physicians and remedies I could get to no purpose. Through the influence of my neighbors (for you have a great name with them here,) I got a bottle of your Royal Balsam and finding that it relieved me considerable I sent for a half dozen more. And now after one month and a half I am perfectly cured. I gained ten pounds within a month and feel quite a different man. I send you this for publication for the benefit of humanity that through my experience others in affliction may be relieved as I have been. Yours truly,

WILLIAM DOTY.

From Sophia M. Holman.

DEAR DR. HENLEY—It is my duty to inform you and the public, what a miraculous effect your Royal Balsam had on my children. Two of them had a very bad cough, and cold. I got a bottle of the Royal Balsam, and gave them some at bedtime and some in the morning, and that was all that was needed to cure them. I was astonished at not hearing them cough again, but so it was. I find if you give it in large doses it will make the children throw up in an instant, and I think every mother ought to have a bottle of your Royal Balsam in the house, in case a child should get the croup for which it is a sure remedy as it acts like magic on children. What I have seen and heard from my neighbors about the Royal Balsam I would sooner depend on it than on any prescription from any physician. I have lost two children within the last year of the same disease, had I had at the time some of the Royal Balsam I am confident my dear ones would be alive now. I shall always recommend it to all my friends for I consider it a blessing and God send to humanity.

Yours truly, SOPHIA M. HOLMAN.

From Drs. Bell & Parker.

We have sold a great deal of Medicine since we have been in business, and now have fifteen different kinds of Expectorants for sale. But Dr. Henley's Royal Balsam takes the palm from all. In fact we sell six bottles of Royal Balsam to one of any other kind—and really it seems of no use to keep any other. During our experience we have never seen any medicine that gives the satisfaction the Royal Balsam does, as is proven by the results daily coming in from the country of old Chronic cases, when nothing else would remove the dreadful cough they had. Send it is good for Bronchitis and Asthma. We acknowledge it to be a pleasure to sell medicine that gives such universal satisfaction.

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Druggists Oregon City.

From W. P. Barber.

DR HENLEY—*Dear Sir*—I had the Asthma for the last four years so bad that it cause near choking me. I tried all the patent medicines recommended for the cure of Asthma without doing me the least good. Still I was told to try some of your Royal Balsam which on several affected with the same disease has performed wonders. I am using it now for a week, and strange to say I have not experienced anything since and really believe that I am perfectly cured, anyhow I shall never be without a bottle of the Royal Balsam in the house in case of a similar attack, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all afflicted with the same disease.

I am Yours truly,
W. P. BARBER.

From J. H. Morril.

DEAR DR HENLEY—I think it but just to you that it see few lines should be made known to the public for there is so much humbug going on in patent medicines and quack nostrums now a days that I had lost all faith in everything in the shape of medicine. I was affected with what is called Bronchitis for the last thirty years I coughed and wheezed for such at a time. I tried one of the best physicians in the Atlantic States and on this coast all to no purpose. I could get no relief and I really thought there was no relief for me in the world. I was induced to try a bottle of your Royal Balsam and it had a most ten strikie effect in my case. I thought I would use four bottles, the cough left me and I can talk as loud as anybody, my wife and neighbors don't know what to make of it. My opinion is that if they knew the value of the Royal Balsam there is not a family in the country that would be without it. I think there is not a better medicine in existence for Bronchitis or cough than the Royal Balsam and I conscientiously recommend to all so afflicted to give it a fair trial.

I remain yours, truly,
J. H. MORRIL.

L. GROSS,

Proprietor and General Depot

PORTLAND, OREGON

Sold by all dealers in medicines throughout the State.

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JAMAICA GINGER.

Ask This valuable preparation, containing, in a concentrated form, all the properties of the [illegible] ger has become one of the most popular [illegible] tive for all diseases of the stomach and digestive.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all recovering from debility, whether produced by [illegible] otherwise, for, while it imparts to the system a glow and vigor that can be produced by wine, it is not only free from the reactionary effects [illegible] the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females [illegible] from difficult menstruation, giving almost [illegible] relief to the spasms that so frequently occur [illegible] period.

It gives immediate relief to Nausea, [illegible] in a railroad car, or by sea-sickness, or other [illegible] is also valuable as an external application [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and at [illegible]

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j1-1y

STOP THAT COUGH!

SOME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE [illegible] you. You have tried every remedy but the destined, by its intrinsic merits, to [illegible] lar preparations. It is not surprising you [illegible] reluctant to try something else after the [illegible] pertinents you have made of trashy [illegible] foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S Pulmonary Syrup

is really the VERY BEST [illegible] ever for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption, as thousands of people in California and Oregon already benefitted by the surprising [illegible] of

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and with one accord give it their [illegible] tation. We now address ourselves to all who are afflicted and request with this, the [illegible] for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

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j1-1y

"MARTHA WASHINGTON" HAIR